In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at pg. 2, lines 3-4 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

Figures 1-8 illustrate a representative number of embodiments of the present invention. Common elements in each of the drawings are given the same number.

Figure 1 depicts the heterotetramer produced by example 5. The soluble receptor construct, designated 10, is comprised of two IL-20 binding site polypeptide chains designated 12 and 14. Each binding site is comprised of the extracellular domain of IL-20RA, designated 16, and the extracellular domain of IL-20RB designated 18. The extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA is linked to the constant heavy one (CH1) domain, 20, of the human immunoglobulin gamma 1 heavy chain constant region via linker 22, which is SEQ ID NO:72. The CH1 domain, 20, is then linked to the CH2 domain, 24, via hinge region 23. The CH2 domain, 24, is linked to the CH3 domain, 26, via hinge region 25. Chains 12 and 14 are disulfide-bonded together by means of disulfide bonds 28 and 30. Extracellular domain, 18, of IL-20RB is linked to the constant region of the human kappa light chain (CL), 34 of Figure 1 via polypeptide linker 32. The constant light chain 34 forms a disulfide bonded, 36, with hinge region 23.

Figure 2 depicts a construct of the present invention where the two IL-20 binding polypeptides, 12 and 14, are not disulfide bonded together, having hinge region, 27.

Figure 3 shows a very simple soluble receptor 38 of the present invention wherein extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA is connected to the extracellular domain, 18, of IL-20RB by means of a polypeptide linker, 40. The polypeptide linker extends from the amino terminus of extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA and is connected to the carboxyl terminus of the extracellular domain, 18, of IL-20RB.

Figure 4 shows an embodiment that has the extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA linked to the extracellular domain, 18, of IL-20RB by means of linker 40, as in Figure 3. While the extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA is linked to the CH1 domain, 20, as in Figure 1 by means of polypeptide linker 42.

Figure 5 shows another possible embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a polypeptide linker 44, links the carboxyl terminus of the extracellular domain, 18, of IL-20RB with the amino terminus of the extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA. A polypeptide linker 46, extends from the carboxy terminus of the extracellular domain, 16, of IL-20RA to the CH2 domain 24.

Figure 6 shows another possible embodiment of the present invention. The soluble IL-20 receptor of Figure 6 is identical to that of Figure 1 except for the CH3 domain, 26 of Figure 1, is not present on the embodiment of Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows a soluble IL-20 receptor construct that is identical to the construct of Figure 1 except both the CH2, and CH3 domains are absent.

Figure 8 shows a construct wherein both IL-20RA, 16, and IL-20RB have a polypeptide linker, 48, fused to their respective carboxyl termini. Each polypeptide linker has two cysteine residues such that when they are expressed the cysteines form two disulfide bonds, 50 and 52.